DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 192 772 IR 008 851

TITLE Criterion Referenced Assessment Bank. Grade 9 Skill Clusters, Objectives, and Illustrations.
INSTITUTION Montgomery County Public Schools, Rockville, Md.
PUB DATE 80
NOTE 55p.: Some illustrations will not reproduce. For related documents, see IR 008 850-853.

EDRS PRICE MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS Atlases; *Criterion Referenced Tests; Dictionaries; *Grade 9; Indexes; Library Catalogs; *Library Instruction; *Library Materials; *Library Skills; Reference Materials; Secondary Education

ABSTRACT

Part of a series of competency-based test materials for grades six through ten, this test booklet for ninth graders contains multiple-choice questions designed to aid in the evaluation of the pupils' library skills. Accompanied by a separate booklet of illustrations which are to be used in conjunction with the questions, the test covers the following skill clusters: (1) understanding about library materials, (2) using the card catalog, (3) general reference skills, (4) using dictionaries, (5) using atlases, (6) using newspapers, (7) using periodical indexes, (8) using additional reference materials, and (9) the production of audiovisual media. Objectives for each of the clusters are identified. (FM)

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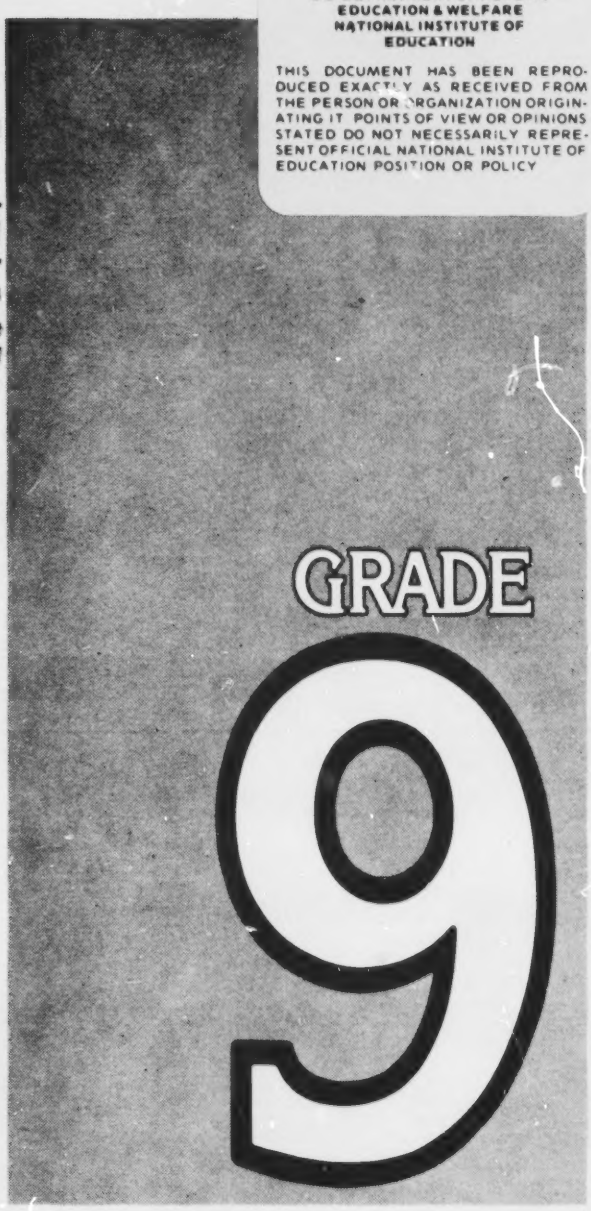
# Criterion Referenced Assessment Bank




Department of Instructional Resources
MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Rockville, Maryland

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TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)."

## DIRECTIONS TO STUDENTS

1. Read each question carefully.
2. Be careful to note any additional directions for the use of illustrations (for example, sample book pages, drawings, cards).
3. Choose the best answer from the four answers given.
4. Mark the best answer on your answer sheet.
5. Do not mark on the test or in the student illustration booklet.

IR008851

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## ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This document was developed during the summer of 1979 by The Media Skills Assessments and Inventories Workshop, Susannah A. Miller, Coordinator. Workshop committee members were Joan Copenspire, Donna Dale, Patricia Lebanik, Rachel Mertz, and Elizabeth Flach, Consultant.

SEP 2 1980

# DIRECTIONS TO MEDIA SPECIALISTS FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE CRITERION REFERENCED ASSESSMENT BANK GRADE NINE

Before providing instruction in any of the media skills areas, select the appropriate assessments from the bank.

Duplicate the number of answer sheets necessary for those students who will be taking the test.

Give each student an item booklet, an illustration booklet, and an answer sheet.

A sufficient amount of time should be allowed for students to answer the questions at their own pace. Teachers should use their own discretion in deciding whether or not more than one session may be needed for the completion of the test.

Use the answer key provided to correct student answer sheets.

# INTRODUCTION

The Criterion Referenced Assessment Banks and the Criterion Referenced Inventories were developed by the Montgomery County Public Schools Department of Instructional Resources as part of a comprehensive program of media skills. These evaluation tools represent one component of a unified media program concept which originated in the 1960's, when a concerted effort was made to transform the traditional school library into a unified media center.

In the late 60's and early 70's, the concept of a unified media program was further developed by interrelating media skills instruction with the overall MCPS curriculum.

In 1971, the Department of Educational Media and Technology, now the Department of Instructional Resources, initiated work on a media skills project a) to teach students the necessary skills to learn effectively through the utilization of media resources and b) to help students become independent users and producers of media.

In 1975, as a continuing effort to improve skills instruction, a Scope and Sequence Chart of Instructional Objectives for Media Research and Communication Skills was developed in draft form; and sample assessment measures were provided as models to be used by media specialists and teachers in developing their own assessment measures. In 1978, this chart was revised and produced as the *Instructional Objectives for Information Retrieval and Media Production*, referred to as the "Blue Book." The document was included in the Multidisciplinary Programs section of the 1979 MCPS *Program of Studies*.

Recognizing the need to help media specialists in the planning and implementation of the *Instructional Objectives for Information Retrieval and Media Production*, the Department of Instructional Resources initiated the development of several supporting components. These included increased assistance to media specialists in planning with teachers; the continuing production of media skills activities; the development of a school-wide annual plan of media instruction; and the production of assessment measures to diagnose students' acquisition of the skills outlined in the "Blue Book." It is the assessment component which ultimately led to the development of the Criterion Referenced Assessment Banks and Criterion Referenced Inventories.

In the summer of 1979, a committee selected by the Department of Instructional Resources developed two diagnostic instruments to be used with students in Grades Six and Nine in determining where additional instruction is apt to be needed by each student for the mastery of media skills by the end of Grades Six and Nine. The committee was guided by the following recommendations:

- Items should be written for those objectives considered essential for students' success in Grades Seven and Ten.

- Materials referred to, or illustrations used in conjunction with the items, should represent those materials which are used by students in meeting instructional objectives identified in the various disciplines included in the *Program of Studies*.

- Vocabulary levels of items should be consistent with the grade levels for which they were intended.

Four needs assessment instruments were developed: two Criterion Referenced Assessment Banks, one each for Grade Six and Grade Nine; and two Criterion Referenced Inventories, one each for students entering Grade Seven and Grade Ten. The Criterion Referenced Inventories contain items based upon objectives selected from the Criterion Referenced Assessment Banks.

Both the Criterion Referenced Assessment Banks (CRABS) and the Criterion Referenced Inventories (CRIS) are criterion-referenced rather than norm-referenced since all items correspond directly to the objectives outlined in the *Instructional Objectives for Information Retrieval and Media Production* "Blue Book."

The CRABS contain items organized into skill clusters as outlined in the "Blue Book." Each cluster in CRAB 6 is bound individually, and the entire set is accompanied by a separate booklet of illustrations necessary for the completion of the assessment items. CRAB 9 is bound in one booklet and is also accompanied by a separate booklet of illustrations.

The CRABS should be administered to students prior to instruction or review in any skill area. The media specialist and the teacher should select the appropriate cluster(s) needed to assess students' mastery and administer those items to the students. Using the results, the media specialist and the teacher will determine student groupings and provide the appropriate instruction.

The CRIS contain items organized into one booklet and accompanied by a separate booklet of illustrations. These inventories are to be administered at the beginning of Grades Seven and Ten to determine which skills the students have already acquired and which skills are in need of reinforcement. It is anticipated that these inventories will serve as a valuable tool for media specialists to use with incoming students. It is strongly recommended that the CRABS and the CRIS be used as outlined in order to provide an effective measure of media skills achievement.

Both the *Instructional Objectives for Information Retrieval and Media Production* and the assessment project represent an ongoing commitment by the Department of Instructional Resources to the development of a unified media program.

This commitment will be further extended to include the following:

- The development of Criterion Referenced Assessment Bank 3 and Criterion Referenced Inventory 4
- The correlation of media skills instructional activities with the CRABS, CRIS, and the *Instructional Objectives for Information Retrieval and Media Production*
- The comprehensive evaluation of the *Instructional Objectives for Information Retrieval and Media Production* and the Criterion Referenced Assessment Banks and Inventories

# SKILL CLUSTER OBJECTIVES


| | Item | Page |
|---|---|---|
| **SKILL CLUSTER: UNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT MATERIALS** | | |
| The student will: | | |
| Explain the function of editor/compiler (II.B.2.e.) | 1 | 4 |
| Explain the function of edition (II.B.2.f.) | 2 | 4 |
| Explain the function of appendix (II.B.2.s.) | 3-4 | 4 |
| Explain the function of preface/foreword (II.B.2.t./u.) | 5 | 4 |
| Explain the function of list of illustrations (II.B.2.w.) | 6 | 5 |
| **SKILL CLUSTER: CARD CATALOG** | | |
| The student will: | | |
| Identify the call number on a catalog card (II.C.3.a.) | 12 | 9 |
| Identify the author on a catalog card (II.C.3.b.) | 7 | 8 |
| Identify the title on a catalog card (II.C.3.c.) | 8 | 8 |
| Identify the subject on a catalog card (II.C.3.d.) | 16 | 9 |
| Identify the editor/compiler on a catalog card (II.C.3.e.) | 13 | 9 |
| Identify the illustrator on a catalog card (II.C.3.f.) | 15 | 9 |
| Identify the publisher on a catalog card (II.C.3.g.) | 9 | 8 |
| Identify the producer on a catalog card (II.C.3.h.) | 10 | 8 |
| Identify the copyright date on a catalog card ((II.C.3.i.) | 11 | 8 |
| Identify the edition on a catalog card (II.C.3.j.) | 18 | 10 |
| Identify collation on a catalog card (II.C.3.k.) | 17 | 10 |
| Identify the contents on a catalog card (II.C.3.l.) | 19 | 10 |
| Identify the annotation on a catalog card (II.C.3.m.) | 14 | 9 |
| Distinguish between the function of a "See" and a "See also" reference in the card catalog (II.C.10.) | 20-21 | 10 |
| Use public library catalogs for adult materials — book catalog (II.C.12.b.) | 22-27 | 11-12 |
| Use public library catalogs for adult materials — periodical catalog (II.C.12.b.) | 28-32 | 12-13 |

| | Item | Page |
|---|---|---|
| **SKILL CLUSTER: GENERAL REFERENCE SKILLS** | | |
| The student will: | | |
| Determine the purpose and content of yearbooks (II.D.2.e.) | 33 | 16 |
| Determine the most appropriate reference for a particular purpose (II.D.3.) | 34-36 | 16 |
| Distinguish between word-by-word and letter-by-letter order (II.D.5.) | 37-38 | 17 |
| Identify the organization of the content of a particular reference (II.D.6.) | 39-42 | 18 |
| Identify how access is provided to the information in a particular reference (II.D.7.) | 47-50 | 19-20 |
| Locate information arranged in alphabetical order (II.D.9.a.) | 46 | 19 |
| Locate information arranged in numerical order (II.D.9.c.) | 43 | 18 |
| Locate information arranged in geographical order (II.D.9.d.) | 44 | 19 |
| Locate information arranged in chronological order (II.D.9.e.) | 45 | 19 |
| **SKILL CLUSTER: DICTIONARIES** | | |
| The student will: | | |
| Distinguish between the content of an abridged and an unabridged dictionary (II.E.5.) | 51 | 22 |
| Interpret information in a collegiate word dictionary entry (II.E.7.e.) | 52-57 | 22-23 |
| Interpret information in a biographical dictionary entry (II.E.7.h.) | 58-61 | 23-24 |
| Interpret information in a geographical dictionary entry (II.E.7.i.) | 62-64 | 24 |
| **SKILL CLUSTER: ATLASES** | | |
| The student will distinguish between a general and a special atlas. (II.H.6.) | 65-66 | 26 |
| **SKILL CLUSTER: NEWSPAPERS** | | |
| The student will explain the purpose of the various sections of newspapers. (II.I.4.) | 67-69 | 28 |

| | Item | Page |
|---|---|---|
| **SKILL CLUSTER: PERIODICAL INDEXES** | | |
| The student will: | | |
| Use the unabridged *Readers' Guide* to locate specific articles (II.K.1.d.) | 71-78 | 30-31 |
| Decode symbols and abbreviations used in the unabridged *Readers' Guide* (II.K.3.) | 79-81 | 31-32 |
| **SKILL CLUSTER: ADDITIONAL REFERENCES** | | |
| The student will: | | |
| State characteristics of special encyclopedias (II.L.1.a.) | 82 | 34 |
| State characteristics of handbooks (II.L.1.b.) | 83 | 34 |
| State characteristics of manuals (II.L.1.c.) | 84 | 34 |
| State characteristics of digests (II.L.1.f.) | 85 | 34 |
| State characteristics of directories (II.L.1.g.) | 86 | 34 |
| State characteristics of quotation books (II.L.1.j.) | 87 | 35 |
| State characteristics of catalogs (II.L.1.k.) | 88 | 35 |
| **SKILL CLUSTER: PRODUCTION OF MEDIA** | | |
| The student will select appropriate media format to communicate content or creative idea. (III.A.1.) | 89-93 | 38 |

## SKILL CLUSTER: UNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT MATERIALS

## SKILL CLUSTER: UNDERSTANDINGS ABOUT MATERIALS

1. Which of these is a responsibility of an editor/compiler?

   a) Applies for copyright protection

   b) Arranges the content of publications

   c) Promotes the sale of publications

   d) Provides additional information for indexes

2. Included below are three situations in which a publisher would issue a new edition of a book. Which situation is **not** likely to lead to a new edition being published?

   a) The text has become outdated.

   b) Additional illustrations are needed.

   c) The original version has been changed.

   d) The publisher issues similar books.

3. What is the function of an appendix in a book?

   a) To provide a list of references on a subject covered in a book

   b) To provide a list of topics discussed in a book

   c) To provide related information not included in the main body of a book

   d) To provide an alphabetical list of words with definitions for a book

4. Which of these might be found within the appendix of a book?

   a) Charts and graphs for reference

   b) Directions for finding a topic

   c) Page numbers for locating a subject

   d) Reasons for publishing the book

5. What is the function of the preface or foreword in a book?

   a) To provide a list of the chapter and subheadings in the book

   b) To describe the general subject matter and scope of the book

   c) To define the uncommon or rare words used in the body of the book

   d) To provide a brief summary of topics discussed in the book

6. What is the purpose of a list of illustrations?

   a) To list the titles and page numbers of illustrative material found in the book

   b) To give a brief summary of the illustrations and other graphics used in the book

   c) To list the museums or names of persons who own the works of art included in the book

   d) To define the symbols and graphic terms appearing in the illustrations

**SKILL CLUSTER: CARD CATALOG**

## SKILL CLUSTER: CARD CATALOG

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 7 THROUGH 19, USE ILLUSTRATION 1: CATALOG CARDS.

7. Who is listed as the author on card 1?

   a) Patrick Alfred

   b) Patrick Moore

   c) Patricia Cullen

   d) Isaac Newton

8. What is the title given on card 2?

   a) *Science Fiction*

   b) *Short Stories*

   c) *Survival from Infinity*

   d) *Roger Elwood*

9. Who is listed as the publisher on card 2?

   a) Jacqui

   b) Watts

   c) Roger

   d) Morgan

10. Who is listed as the producer of the kit on card 3?

    a) Language Arts

    b) Scholastic

    c) Scope Activity Kits

    d) I Series

11. What is the copyright date on card 1?

    a) 1642

    b) 123

    c) 1958

    d) 1727

12. What is the call number on card 3?

    a) KT 2

    b) Kit
    301.43
    OUT

    c) VO-18

    d) 0015460

13. Which card contains the name of a person who collected and arranged the material from various sources?

    a) 1

    b) 2

    c) 3

    d) 4

14. Which card contains an annotation?

    a) 1

    b) 2

    c) 3

    d) 4

15. Which cards contain the names of the persons who drew or painted the pictures?

    a) 1 and 2

    b) 1 and 4

    c) 2 and 3

    d) 2 and 4

16. Which cards are known as subject cards?

    a) 1 and 3

    b) 1 and 4

    c) 2 and 3

    d) 3 and 4

17. How many student booklets are listed on card 3?

a) ten

b) thirty

c) forty-three

d) sixty

18. How many editions of *Lord of the Rings* have been published?

a) one

b) two

c) three

d) five

19. Which of the following items is **not** included in the content section of card 4?

a) *The Fellowship of the Ring*

b) *The Two Towers*

c) *The Return of the King*

d) *The Return of the Ring*

TO ANSWER QUESTION 20 AND 21, USE ILLUSTRATION 2: CATALOG CARDS.

20. What is the purpose of card 1?

a) To indicate that the kind of filing arrangement used in the card catalog in the media center is alphabetical

b) To direct you from a subject heading that is not used in the card catalog to one that is used

c) To indicate that books about nuclear energy will be found in the science reference collection

d) To direct you to the vertical file to find information on atomic energy and nuclear energy

21. What is the purpose of card 2?

a) To give you additional subject headings under which you will find more information

b) To indicate, by a word or words, the cards following in the card catalog

c) To direct you to the public library to find information on geochemistry and other subjects

d) To indicate the title of a book on geochemistry found in the media center

TO ANSWERS QUESTIONS 22 THROUGH 27, USE ILLUSTRATION 3: MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES ADULT BOOK CATALOG SUPPLEMENTS.

22. Which sample comes from the author section of the public library catalogs?

    a) Sample 1

    b) Sample 2

    c) Sample 3

    d) Sample 4

23. How many branches of the Montgomery County Public Libraries have copies of Carl Sandburg's book on American ballads?

    a) seven

    b) eight

    c) fourteen

    d) sixteen

24. How many different titles by James Herriot are available?

    a) one

    b) two

    c) three

    d) four

25. Who wrote the book *Biology: The Science of Life*?

    a) C. F. Herreid

    b) P. Weygoldt

    c) I. W. Sherman

    d) J. E. Rahn

26. Which of the following subject headings would you look under to find additional information on Slavery in the U.S. — Anti-Slavery Movements?

    a) Anti-Slavery

    b) Anti-Slavery Origins

    c) Abolitionists

    d) Underground Railroad

27. How many branches of the Montgomery County Public Libraries have a copy of *Antislavery Origins of the Civil War in the United States* in their reference collection? (See Sample 4.)

a) 0

b) 1

c) 5

d) 7

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 28 THROUGH 32, USE ILLUSTRATION 4: MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC LIBRARIES *PERIODICAL HOLDINGS LIST*.

28. How many branches of the Montgomery County Public Libraries are currently receiving the magazine *Congressional Digest*?

a) 12

b) 14

c) 17

d) 20

29. What is the symbol of the branch of the Montgomery County Public Libraries that has the oldest issue of the *Congressional Digest*?

a) A

b) B

c) RV

d) WO

30. How many branches of the Montgomery County Public Libraries did **not** begin to receive the magazine *Congressional Digest* until 1971?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 4

d) 5

31. How many branches of the Montgomery County Public Libraries are currently receiving the magazine *Commerce Clearing House: Consumerism*?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 5

32. How many branches of the Montgomery County Public Libraries have copies of the magazine *Commonweal*?

a) 4

b) 7

c) 9

d) 11

## SKILL CLUSTER: GENERAL REFERENCE SKILLS

## SKILL CLUSTER: GENERAL REFERENCE SKILLS

33. What is the purpose of a yearbook?

    a) To point out where information can be found in publications of a certain year

    b) To give an overview of a topic of general interest for a particular year

    c) To highlight the events of a particular year in summary form

    d) To provide biographical information on outstanding individuals of the year

34. Which of these would provide information about the life of scientist George Brandt?

    a) *Biographical Encyclopedia of Science and Technology*

    b) *Physical Science: A Problem Solving Approach*

    c) *McGraw-Hill Yearbook of Science and Technology*

    d) *Grolier's Book of Popular Science*

35. Which of these would you use to locate a magazine article on air pollution?

    a) *National Geographic Magazine*

    b) *Encyclopedia of Science and Technology*

    c) *Reader's Guide to Periodical Literature*

    d) *Science Digest*

36. Which of these would be the most appropriate source for locating the number of counties in the United States named "Montgomery"?

    a) *Webster's New Collegiate Dictionary*

    b) *Webster's New Student's Dictionary*

    c) *Webster's Biographical Dictionary*

    d) *Webster's Geographical Dictionary*

37. Which of the following samples is arranged alphabetically, letter-by-letter?

a) AIR
AIR DEFENSES
AIR POLLUTION
AIRCRAFT CARRIERS
AIRFIELDS
AIRPLANES

b) BOAT PARADES
BOAT PROPELLERS
BOAT SAFETY
BOATBUILDING
BOATS AND BOATING
BOATYARDS

c) WATER POLLUTION
WATER SUPPLY
WATERFALLS
WATERING CANS
WATERWAYS
WATERPROOF CLOTHING

d) AIR
Aircrafts and how they work
AIR LINES
Airmen and what they do
AIR PILOTS
AIRPLANES

38. Which of the following samples is arranged alphabetically, word-by-word?

a) GAS INDUSTRY
GAS SUPPLY
GAS WELL DRILLING
GASES
Gases to burn
GASOLINE

b) RADIO
RADIOACTIVE FALLOUT
RADIO BROADCASTING
RADIO STATIONS
Radio tracking of a fin whale
RADIOWAVES

c) SNOW
SNOW GEESE
Snow removal equipment and how to use it
SNOW TRAILS
SNOWMOBILES
SNOWSHOES

d) ROCKEFELLER, NELSON
ROCKET ENGINES
ROCKETS
ROCK GROUPS
ROCK MUSIC
ROCKS AND MINERALS

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 39 THROUGH 46, USE ILLUSTRATIONS 5 AND 6: BOOK SAMPLES.

39. What type of arrangement is used in Sample 1: *Goode's World Atlas*?

    a) Alphabetical

    b) Calendar

    c) Geographical

    d) Numerical

40. What type of arrangement is used in Sample 3: *The American Revolution*?

    a) Alphabetical

    b) Calendar

    c) Chronological

    d) Geographical

41. What type of arrangement is used in Sample 4: *Encyclopedia of American History*?

    a) Alphabetical

    b) Chronological

    c) Geographical

    d) Numerical

42. What type of arrangement is used in Sample 2: *Documents of American History*?

    a) Alphabetical

    b) Calendar

    c) Geographical

    d) Numerical

43. Where in the *Documents of American History* would you find a copy of Lincoln's Gettysburg Address?

    a) Document 224

    b) Document 228

    c) Page 224

    d) Page 228

44. On what page in *Goode's World Atlas* would you find a map showing the "Cities and Environs" of Europe?

    a) 130

    b) 137

    c) 138

    d) 149

45. What period of time is covered in the section on "The Colonies and the Empire" in the *Encyclopedia of American History*?

    a) 1578-1732

    b) 1607-1775

    c) 1624-1775

    d) 1763-1789

46. On what pages in *The American Revolution* would you find information about General John Burgoyne's capture of Fort Ticonderoga?

    a) 41, 43, 47

    b) 107-8, 114

    c) 111-113

    d) 119, 121, 167

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 47 THROUGH 50, USE ILLUSTRATION 7: MAKERS OF AMERICA.

47. How is access provided to information in Index 1?

    a) By author

    b) By title

    c) By subject

    d) By ethnic origin

48. How is access provided to information in Index 2?

    a) Biographically

    b) By author

    c) By subject

    d) By ethnic origin

49. How is access provided to information in Index 3?

a) By source

b) By proper name

c) Chronologically

d) By calendar order

50. How is access provided to information in Index 4?

a) By author

b) By source

c) By calendar order

d) By ethnic origin

## SKILL CLUSTER: DICTIONARIES

## SKILL CLUSTER: DICTIONARIES

51. Which of the following statements is true about an unabridged dictionary?

    a) It contains all of the words in a language with a few short definitions for each word.

    b) It contains a limited number of words in a language with a few short definitions for each word.

    c) It contains all of the words in a language with many lengthy definitions for each word.

    d) It contains a limited number of words in a language with many lengthy definitions for each word.

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 52 THROUGH 57, USE ILLUSTRATION 8: *WEBSTER'S NEW COLLEGIATE DICTIONARY*.

52. What part of speech is the word **hodad**?

    a) adjective

    b) adverb

    c) noun

    d) verb

53. How many different definitions are given for the word **history**?

    a) 2

    b) 4

    c) 7

    d) 8

54. Which word is given as a synonym for the word **history**?

    a) account

    b) chronicle

    c) episode

    d) narrative

55. Which definition of **hitch** (as a noun) refers to time spent in the armed forces?

a) 1

b) 3

c) 6

d) 9

56. Which syllable is accented in the word **Hitlerism**?

a) 1

b) 2

c) 3

d) 4

57. What do you call the information in boldface square brackets preceding the definitions?

a) Antonyms of the word

b) Origin of the word

c) Pronunciation of the word

d) Syllabication of the word

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 58 THROUGH 61, USE ILLUSTRATION 9: *WEBSTER'S BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY*.

58. Where was Nathaniel Hawthorne born?

a) Lodi, Illinois

b) Boston, Massachusetts

c) Washington, D.C

d) Salem, Massachusetts

59. What book did Nathaniel Hawthorne write in 1850?

a) *Twice-Told Tales*

b) *Mosses from an Old Manse*

c) *The Scarlet Letter*

d) *The House of the Seven Gables*

60. When was Charles Webster Hawthorne born?

a) 1804

b) 1846

c) 1872

d) 1883

61. What was one of the occupations of Joseph Roswell Hawley?

a) Clergyman

b) Editor

c) Lawyer

d) Teacher

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 62 THROUGH 64, USE ILLUSTRATION 10: *WEBSTER'S NEW GEOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY*.

62. What type of information is **not** included in the entry for Baltimore City?

a) Area

b) History

c) Location

d) Population

63. Where is Baltimore City located?

a) 40m SE of the Chesapeake Bay

b) 40m SE of the Patapsco River

c) 40m NE of Washington, D.C.

d) 40m NE of the Patapsco River

64. When was Baltimore incorporated as a city?

a) 1729

b) 1797

c) 1814

d) 1827

**SKILL CLUSTER: ATLASES**

## SKILL CLUSTER: ATLASES

65. Which would most likely show the western boundary of the United States in 1783?

    a) *Shepherd's Historical Atlas*

    b) *Co[illegible]politan World Atlas*

    c) *Rand McNally Family World Atlas*

    d) *Hammond Road Atlas and Vacation Guide*

66. Which of these is a special atlas?

    a) *Atlas of Africa*

    b) *Britannica Atlas*

    c) *Goode's World Atlas*

    d) *World Book Atlas*

## SKILL CLUSTER: NEWSPAPERS

## SKILL CLUSTER: NEWSPAPERS

67. What is the function of the obituary section of a newspaper?

    a) To announce the latest advancements in the research of fatal viruses

    b) To inform readers of the recent deaths of area residents and notable people

    c) To offer basic information concerning final bankruptcy procedures

    d) To outline the terminal benefits provided to dependents by social security

68. What is the purpose of the classified section of a newspaper?

    a) To identify upcoming trends in modern home decorating

    b) To notify readers of pending court hearings on local issues

    c) To provide advertising space for individuals and businesses

    d) To review and summarize recently issued books and records

69. What is the purpose of the financial section of a newspaper?

    a) To analyze the organizational and structural activities of the federal government

    b) To highlight local events and views of local residents

    c) To list daily stock quotations, business trends, and economic forecasts

    d) To outline current events concerning relationships between states and nations

70. What is the purpose of the editorial section of a newspaper?

    a) To describe significant changes in federal government policies

    b) To provide concise reports on local industrial developments

    c) To report eyewitness accounts of international crises and events

    d) To state the opinions of the readers and the newspaper staff

## SKILL CLUSTER: PERIODICAL INDEXES

## SKILL CLUSTER: PERIODICAL INDEXES

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 71 THROUGH 78, USE ILLUSTRATION 11: *READER'S GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.*

71. What is the title of the article written on the physiological effects of chemicals?

    a) "Controlling chemical hazards"

    b) "Chemical carcinogens: the scientific basis for regulation"

    c) "Chemicals around us"

    d) "Toxic substances legislation: how well are laws being implemented?"

72. Under what subject heading could you find additional information on the causes of the American Revolution?

    a) Boston Tea Party

    b) British forces

    c) Campaigns and battles

    d) French participation

73. How many articles were written about Albert Einstein?

    a) two

    b) three

    c) four

    d) six

74. In what magazine could you find an article on air pollution?

    a) *Air Sample*

    b) *Grain Elevators*

    c) *Science News*

    d) *Environmental Aspects*

75. Which of these is **not** a subheading under the main heading "United States"?

a) French and Indian War, 1755-1763

b) Revolution, 1775-1783 — Campaigns and battles

c) Revolution, 1775-1783 — French participation

d) Revolution, 1775-1783 — American forces

76. In which magazine could you find a review of the motion picture *China Syndrome*?

a) *Macleans*, Mr 5 '79

b) *Nation*, Mr 31 '79

c) *Newsweek*, F 19 '79

d) *Time*, F 26 '79

77. How many magazines had a review of the drama *Man and Superman*?

a) 1

b) 3

c) 5

d) 7

78. Who wrote the second article about Albert Einstein?

a) N. Cousins

b) B. Feld

c) L. Phillips

d) I. Asimov

TO ANSWER QUESTIONS 79 THROUGH 81, USE ILLUSTRATION 12: *READER'S GUIDE TO PERIODICAL LITERATURE.*

79. U.S. News is the abbreviation for what magazine?

a) *U.S. News and Report*

b) *U.S. News and World News*

c) *U.S. News and World Report*

d) *U.S. News and Report News*

80. How does the *Reader's Guide* abbreviate June?

a) Ja

b) Je

c) Jl

d) Ju

81. What does the symbol + mean?

a) Article continued in next issue of magazine

b) Article continued from previous issue of magazine

c) Article continued on later pages of same magazine

d) Article continued in edited form of magazine

## SKILL CLUSTER: ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

## SKILL CLUSTER: ADDITIONAL REFERENCES

82. Which of these characterizes a special encyclopedia?

a) It contains some knowledge on subjects in many areas.

b) It contains a great deal of information in one field of knowledge.

c) It contains information about the location of magazine articles.

d) It contains short definitions for difficult words in a specialized field.

83. Which statement characterizes a handbook?

a) It presents guidelines for writing reports in a certain field.

b) It describes the history of progress in a certain field.

c) It provides compact information on a particular subject.

d) It lists authors, titles, and subjects in a single alphabetical ordering.

84. Which of these is a book of basic instructions or other information on a particular subject?

a) Almanac

b) Gazetteer

c) Manual

d) Yearbook

85. Which statement characterizes a digest?

a) Contents are summarized or condensed from other sources.

b) Directions are provided for accomplishing specific tasks.

c) Contents include outlines of courses in many fields of knowledge.

d) Information is rewritten from another source to give more details.

86. Which of these is a book listing names and addresses of a specific group of persons or organizations?

a) Anthology

b) Abstract

c) Directory

d) Thesaurus

87. Which of these characterizes a book of quotations?

a) It includes summaries of the world's greatest books.

b) It contains complete poems and short stories.

c) It contains famous lines from literary works.

d) It interprets the meaning of difficult literary works.

88. Which of these characterizes a catalog?

a) It presents items systematically arranged with descriptive details or pictures.

b) It lists reference sources used in writing a research paper.

c) It contains an alphabetical list of important words in a reference book.

d) It provides basic instructions on a particular subject in a logical sequence.

## SKILL CLUSTER: PRODUCTION OF MEDIA

89. Which is the most appropriate media format to use in demonstrating a routine on the uneven parallel bars?

    a) A filmstrip

    b) Slides

    c) Transparencies

    d) Videotape

90. Which is the most appropriate format to use for studying conversational French vocabulary?

    a) Audiotape and records

    b) Audiotape and slides

    c) Sound super 8mm film

    d) Videotape

91. Which is the most appropriate media format to use for a project on the Erie Canal incorporating color illustrations from books and magazines?

    a) Slides

    b) Super 8mm film

    c) Transparencies

    d) Videotape

92. Which is the most appropriate media format to use in showing how various chemicals react when combined in a beaker?

    a) Filmstrips

    b) Slides

    c) Super 8mm film

    d) Transparencies

93. Which media format incorporates the use of overlays in presenting information?

    a) 8mm movie

    b) Filmstrip

    c) Transparency

    d) Videotape

# Criterion Referenced Assessment Bank

## GRADE 9

## ILLUSTRATIONS

Department of Instructional Resources
MONTGOMERY COUNTY PUBLIC SCHOOLS
Rockville, Maryland

Illustration 1. CATALOG CARDS

NEWTON, SIR ISAAC, 1642-1727

92
NEW Moore, Patrick Alfred
Isaac Newton; illus. by Patricia Cullen.
Putnam 1958
123p illus (Lives to remember)

1 Newton, Sir Isaac, 1642-1727 2 Science

Sample Card 1

SC
ELW **Elwood, Roger, comp.**
Survival from infinity; original science fiction stories for young readers. Illustrated by Jacqui Morgan. Watts, 1974.
174 p. illus.

1. Science fiction. 2. Short stories. I. Title.

Sample Card 2

LANGUAGE ARTS

Kit
301.43 Outsiders. Scholastic
OUT 30 student booklets and spirit masters
(Scope activity kits)

With teacher s guide.
A language arts program which focuses on the problems o. teenagers.

1 Adolescence. 2 Language arts. I Series.

10-8 KT2-0015460

Sample Card 3

The lord of the rings

F
TOL Tolkien, John Ronald Reuel
The lord of the rings. 2d ed. Houghton 1965
3v.
Each vol. has also special t. p.
Contents.- v.1 The fellowship of the ring.- v.2 The two towers.- v.3 The return of the king.

I Title II Title analytics

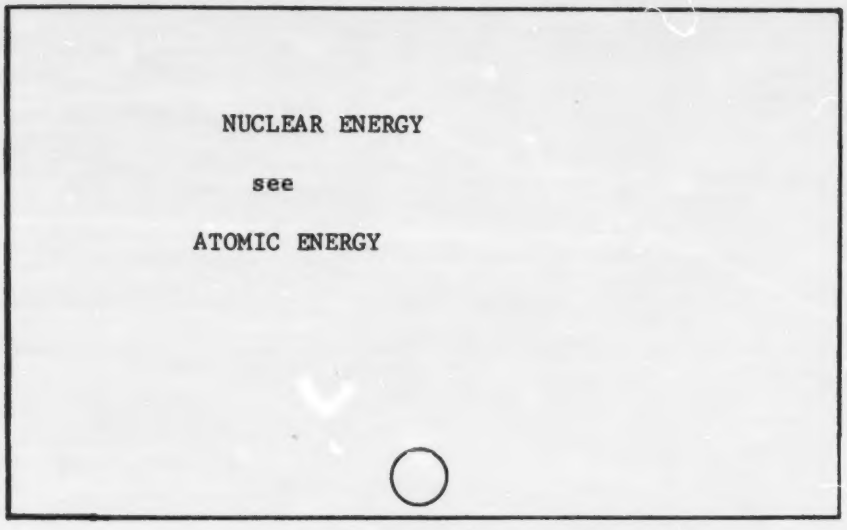
5-3

Sample Card 4

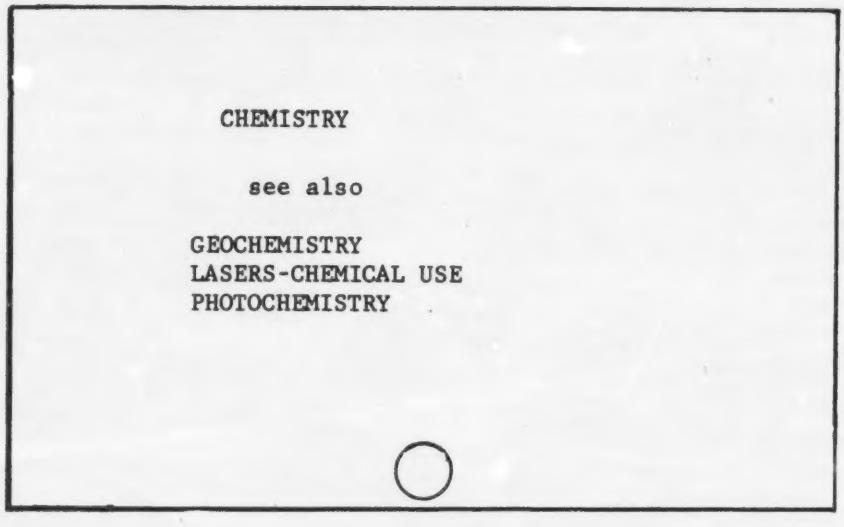


SEP 2 1980 (1)

## Illustration 2. CATALOG CARDS




Sample Card 1




Sample Card 2

# Illustration 3. MCPL ADULT BOOK CATALOG SUPPLEMENTS

**BALL, LUCILLE**
ANDREWS, BART. LUCY AND RICKY AND FRED AND ETHEL; THE STORY OF "I LOVE LUCY". DUTTON, 1976.
WITH PLOT SUMMARIES OF EVERY EPISODE SHOWN.
LF 791.457 A565L

**BALLADS**
FRIEDMAN, ALBERT BARRON. VIKING BOOK OF FOLK BALLADS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD, ED. BY A. B. FRIEDMAN. VIKING, 1956.
A B CH D F G K LF RV S T W WO 821.04 F912V
ALSO REFERENCE
A B CH D K T W WO

**BALLADS, AMERICAN**
SEE ALSO FOLK-SONGS, AMERICAN.
SANDBURG, CARL. AMERICAN SONGBAG. HARCOURT, 1927.
A B CH D G K LF P RV S SH T W WO 784.8 S213
ALSO REFERENCE
D RV

**BALLADS - HISTORY AND CRITICISM**
FRIEDMAN, ALBERT BARRON. VIKING BOOK OF FOLK BALLADS OF THE ENGLISH-SPEAKING WORLD, ED. BY A. B. FRIEDMAN. VIKING, 1956.
A B CH D F G K LF RV S T W WO 821.04 F912V
ALSO REFERENCE
A B CH D K T W WO

**BALLET**
SEE ALSO CHOREOGRAPHY. PANTOMIME.
BARNES, CLIVE. INSIDE AMERICAN BALLET THEATRE, INTROD. AND COMMENTARIES BY C. BARNES. HAWTHORN, 1977.
A B BK CH D DM F G K LB LF P RV S SH T W WO 792.8 B261I
FONTEYN, MARGOT, DAME. MARGOT FONTEYN; AUTOBIOGRAPHY. KNOPF, 1976.
A B BK CH D DM F G K LB LF P RV S T W WO B F683F

Sample Entry 1

**HERRICK, ROBERT**
POEMS OF ROBERT HERRICK. ED. BY L. C. MARTIN. OXFORD, 1965.
D 821 H566PM
**HERRIOT, JAMES**
ALL CREATURES GREAT AND SMALL. ST MARTINS, 1972.
A B BK CH D DM F G K LB LF P RV S SH T W WO 636.089 H567A
ALL CREATURES GREAT AND SMALL. LARGE TYPE ED. HALL, G. K., 1972.
LB PH 636.089 H567AA
ALL THINGS BRIGHT AND BEAUTIFUL. LARGE TYPE ED. HALL, G. K., 1974. 2V.
LB PH 636.089 H567ALA
ALL THINGS WISE AND WONDERFUL. ST. MARTINS, 1977.
A B BK CH D DM F G K LB LF P RV S SH T W WO 636.089 H567AW
**HERSCHENSOHN, BRUCE**
GODS OF ANTENNA. ARLINGTON HOUSE, 1976.
B D G P RV S W 301.161 H571G
**HERSEY, JEAN**
WOMAN'S DAY BOOK OF WILDFLOWERS, BY J. HERSEY. SIMON, 1976.
A B D G LB LF P RV SH T W WO 582.13 H572W
ALSO REFERENCE
CH
**HERSEY, JOHN RICHARD**
BELL FOR ADANO. KNOPF, 1944.
A B CH D DM F G K LB LF RV S SH T W WO FICTION
CHILD BUYER. KNOPF, 1960.
A B CH F G K LB LF P S T W WO FICTION
**HERSHKOWITZ, LEO**
TWEED'S NEW YORK: ANOTHER LOOK. DOUBLEDAY, 1977.
A B D F G LB LF P RV S T W 974.71 H572T
**HERSKOVITS, MELVILLE JEAN**
NEW WORLD NEGRO. ED. BY FRANCES S. HERSKOVITS. MINERVA PR., 1969 (C1966)
W 301.451 H572N

Sample Entry 2

BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF MUSICIANS, BY T. BAKER
D RV R927.8 B16885A
SEE AUTHOR CATALOG FOR ALL EDITIONS OWNED
BIOGRAPHICAL DICTIONARY OF SCIENTISTS, ED. BY T. I. WILLIAMS
B D LB LF T W R925 W72782
SEE AUTHOR CATALOG FOR ALL EDITIONS OWNED
BIOGRAPHY OF ALICE B. TOKLAS, BY L. SIMON
B D RV S W B T646S
BIOLOGY, BY C. F. HERREID
BK 574 H564B
BIOLOGY; A HUMAN APPROACH, BY I. W. SHERMAN AND VILIA G. SHERMAN.
CH DM G 574 S554B
BIOLOGY AND GEOLOGY OF CORAL REEFS, ED. BY O. A. JONES AND R. ENDEAN V.
W 574.90942 J78B
BIOLOGY AND ITS RELATION TO MANKIND, BY A. M. WINCHESTER
B D DM K LB LF T W WO R570 W75985
ALSO CIRCULATING
A B
SEE AUTHOR CATALOG FOR ALL EDITIONS OWNED
BIOLOGY OF BIRDS, BY W. E. LANYON
A CH D LF RV T W 598.2 L296B
BIOLOGY OF IMAGINAL DISKS, ED. BY H. URSPRUNG AND R. NOTHIGER
W 595.7 U82B
BIOLOGY OF LOWER INVERTEBRATES, BY W. D. RUSSELL-HUNTER
A B BK CH D DM F G K LB P RV S T W WO 592 R968B
BIOLOGY OF MICROORGANISMS, BY S. T. LYLES
W 576 L985B
BIOLOGY OF PSEUDOSCORPIONS, BY P. WEYGOLDT
W 595.47 W547B
BIOLOGY: THE SCIENCE OF LIFE, BY J. E. RAHN
BK 574 R148B
BIORHYTHM, BY B. GITTELSON
A CH D F K LB LF P RV S T W WO 612 G53682
SEE AUTHOR CATALOG FOR ALL EDITIONS OWNED

Sample Entry 3

**SLAVERY IN THE U. S. - ANTI-SLAVERY MOVEMENTS**
SEE ALSO UNDERGROUND RAILROAD.
COCKRUM, WILLIAM M. HISTORY OF THE UNDERGROUND RAILROAD, AS IT WAS CONDUCTED BY THE ANTI-SLAVERY LEAGUE, INCLUDING MANY THRILLING ENCOUNTERS BETWEEN THOSE AIDING THE SLAVES TO ESCAPE AND THOSE TRYING TO RECAPTURE THEM. NEGRO U. PR., 1969.
REPRINT OF THE 1915 ED. BY J. W. COCKRUM.
D M R326 C666H
DUMOND, DWIGHT LOWELL. ANTISLAVERY ORIGINS OF THE CIVIL WAR IN THE UNITED STATES. U. OF MICH., 1959.
A CH D G LF T WC 326 D892A
ALSO REFERENCE
A
SCHOR, JOEL. HENRY HIGHLAND GARNET; A VOICE OF BLACK RADICALISM IN THE NINETEENTH CENTURY. GREENWOOD, 1977.
(CONTRIBUTIONS IN AMERICAN HISTORY, NO. 54)
LB RV 301.451 G235ZS
STEWART, JAMES BREWER. HOLY WARRIORS; THE ABOLITIONISTS AND AMERICAN SLAVERY. HILL, 1976.
(AMERICAN CENTURY SERIES)
A B CH DM F G K LB LF P RV S SH T W WO 326.973 S849H
STILL, WILLIAM. UNDERGROUND RAIL ROAD, A RECORD OF FACTS, AUTHENTIC NARRATIVES, LETTERS, ETC., NARRATING THE HARDSHIPS, HAIR-BREADTH ESCAPES AND DEATH STRUGGLES OF THE SLAVES IN THEIR EFFORTS FOR FREEDOM, AS RELATED BY THEMSELVES AND OTHERS, OR WITNESSED BY THE AUTHOR, TOGETHER WITH SKETCHES OF SOME OF THE LARGEST STOCKHOLDERS, AND MOST LIBERAL AIDERS AND ADVISERS OF THE ROAD. JOHNSON, 1970.
ENTERED IN THE YEAR 1871 IN THE OFFICE OF THE LIBRARIAN OF CONGRESS, WASHINGTON, D. C.
D LB W 973.7115 S857UN
ALSO REFERENCE

Sample Entry 4

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## Illustration 4. MCPL PERIODICAL HOLDINGS LIST

COMMENTS ON THE PUBLIC WILL
RV(M) O 1, 1976 -

COMMERCE AMERICA
See formerly COMMERCE TODAY
B J1 76 - ref
RV(GPO) 1976 -

COMMERCE BUSINESS DAILY
B O 1976 - ref
RV(GPO) 6 months ref
S 6 months ref

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE: CONSUMERISM
R343.07/C734C
RV(M) 1971 -

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE: FEDERAL TAX GUIDE REPORTS
D current ref
RV 1974 - ref

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE: STATE TAX REPORTER (MARYLAND)
D current ref

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE: STATE TAX REVIEW
D current ref

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE: UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE REPORTS
RV 1974 - ref

COMMERCE TODAY
See formerly INTERNATIONAL COMMERCE
See further COMMERCE AMERICA
RV(GPO) N 1971 - D 1975 ref

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL CHRONICLE
B 1963 - ref

COMMERICIAL FISHERIES NEWS
RV(M) N 1974 -

COMMODITIES
B Ap 1976 - ref

COMMON CAUSE REPORT FROM WASHINGTON
See further IN COMMON
RV(M) Mr/Ap 1974 - F 1975

COMMONWEAL
A Mr 30, 1973 -
B 1960 -
D 1972 -
DM Ja 1974 - D 1975

COMMONWEAL cont...
RV Mr 1970 -
S 1954 - ref
T 1975 -
W 1967 -
1975 microfiche
WO 1968 - F 1972;
My 1973 -

COMMUNICATIONS OF THE ACM (Association for Computers Machinery)
RV(M) Mr 1970 -

COMMUNITY
Formerly COMMUNITY TIPSHEET
RV(M) O 1974 -

COMMUNITY AND JUNIOR COLLEGE JOURNAL
See formerly JUNIOR COLLEGE JOURNAL
S Ag/S 1972 - ref

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT DIGEST
See formerly HOUSING AND RENEWAL INDEX
RV(M) 1974 -

COMMUNITY TIPSHEET
See further COMMUNITY
RV(M) D 1967 - Je 1973

COMPUTER WORLD
RV(M) 1976 -

COMPUTERS AND AUTOMATION
B F 1969 - D 1973 ref

COMPUTERS AND PEOPLE
B 1974 - ref (incomplete)

CONGRESSIONAL DIGEST
A 1972 -
B 1963 -
C H 1976 -
D 1964 -
DM F 1974 -
G 1972 -
K 1970 -
LB Ag 1976 -
LF 1974 -
RV 1956 - ref
S 1957 -
T 1969 -
W 1971 -
WO 1971 -

CONGRESSIONAL INFORMATION SERVICE INDEX
See CIS INDEX

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## Illustration 5. BOOK SAMPLES

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130 South America • Environments *Scale 1:24,000,000*

132 South America • Annual Rainfall/Vegetation/Population/ Economic, Minerals

134 South America • Northern *Scale 1:16,000,000*
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136 South America • Southern *Scale 1:16,000,000*
*Insets:* Buenos Aires/Rio de Janeiro *Scale 1:1,000,000*

137 South America • Cities and Environs *Scale 1:4,000,000*
São Paulo, Rio de Janeiro/Santiago/Buenos Aires, Montevideo

**europe**

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144 Europe • Languages *Scale 1:16,500,000*

146 Europe and Western Asia *Scale 1:16,000,000*

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149 Europe • Cities and Environs *Scale 1:1,000,000*
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Sample 2 *DOCUMENTS OF AMERICAN HISTORY*


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## Illustration 6. BOOK SAMPLES

Sample 3
*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*


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*THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION*
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*THE ENCYCLOPEDIA OF AMERICAN HISTORY*
From *Encyclopedia of American History* by Richard B. Morris. Copyright 1976 by Harper and Row Publishers, Inc.


6

Scholte, Henry P.,
*A Voice from Pella.* March 1848. **2**:177–185
Schrag, Peter,
*The Decline of the WASP.* Harper's, April 1970. **10**:183–188
Schultz, Christopher,
*Letter to Sebastian Levan.* Aug. 12, 1777. **1**:219–222
Schurz, Carl,
*Address to the Republican National Convention of 1860.* **3**:264
*Can the South Solve the Negro Problem?* McClure's Magazine, Jan. 1904. **6**:168–173
*True Americanism* (speech). Boston, April 18, 1859. **3**:258–263
Schweitzer, Gertrude,
*Chronicle of Americanization.* Reader's Digest, May 1947. **9**:261–264
Scudder, Vida D.,
*Experiments in Fellowship: Work With Italians in Boston.* Survey, April 3, 1909. **6**:55–57
Seixas, Moses,
*Letter to George Washington.* Aug. 17, 1790. **1**:249–251
Sellin, Thorsten,
*Crime and the Second Generation*

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**¹his** \(h)iz, ˌhiz\ *adj* [ME, fr. OE, gen. of *hē* he] : of or relating to him or himself esp. as possessor, agent, or object of an action ⟨~ house⟩ ⟨~ writings⟩ ⟨~ confirmation⟩ — compare ¹HE

**²his** \ˈhiz\ *pron, sing or pl in constr* : that which belongs to him — used without a following noun as a pronoun equivalent in meaning to the adjective *his*

**His-pan-ic** \his-ˈpan-ik\ *adj* [L *hispanicus*, fr. *Hispania* Iberian peninsula, Spain] : of or relating to the people, speech, or culture of Spain, Spain and Portugal, or Latin America — **His-pan-i-cism** \-ˈpan-ə-ˌsiz-əm\ *n* — **His-pan-i-cist** \-sist\ *n* — **His-pan-i-cize** \-ˌsīz\ *vt*

**his-pa-ni-dad** \is-ˌpän-i-ˈthē(th)\ *n* : HISPANISM 1

**his-pa-nism** \ˈhis-pə-ˌniz-əm\ *n, often cap* 1 : a movement to reassert the cultural unity of Spain and Latin America 2 : a characteristic feature of Spanish occurring in another language

**his-pid** \ˈhis-pəd\ *adj* [L *hispidus*; prob. akin to L *horrēre*] : rough or covered with bristles, stiff hairs, or minute spines ⟨~ leaf⟩ — **his-pid-i-ty** \his-ˈpid-ət-ē\ *n*

**hiss** \ˈhis\ *vb* [ME *hissen*, of imit. origin] *vi* : to make a sharp sibilant sound often as an expression of disapproval ~ *vt* 1 : to condemn by hissing 2 : to utter with a hiss — **hiss** *n* — **hiss-er** *n*

**¹hist** \s *often prolonged and usu with* p *preceding and* t *following; often read as* ˈhist\ *interj* [origin unknown] — used to attract attention

**²hist** \ˈhist\ *dial var of* HOIST

**³hist** *abbr* historian; historical; history

**hist-** *or* **histo-** *comb form* [F, fr. Gk *histos* mast, loom beam, web, fr. *histanai* to cause to stand] : tissue ⟨*histophysiology*⟩

**his-ta-mi-nase** \his-ˈtam-ə-ˌnās, -ˌnāz\ *n* [ISV] : a widely occurring flavoprotein enzyme that oxidizes histamine and various diamines

**his-ta-mine** \ˈhis-tə-ˌmēn, -mən\ *n* [ISV] : a compound $C_5H_9N_3$ that is found in ergot and many animal tissues or made synthetically and is prob. responsible for the dilatation and increased permeability of blood vessels which play a major role in allergic reactions — **his-ta-min-ic** \ˌhis-tə-ˈmin-ik\ *adj*

**his-ta-min-er-gic** \ˌhis-tə-mə-ˈnər-jik\ *adj* [ISV *histamine* + Gk *ergon* work — more at WORK] *of autonomic nerve fibers* : liberating or activated by histamine

**his-ti-dine** \ˈhis-tə-ˌdēn\ *n* [ISV] : a crystalline basic amino acid $C_6H_9N_3O_2$ formed in the splitting of most proteins

**his-tio-cyte** \ˈhis-tē-ə-ˌsīt\ *n* [Gk *histion* web (dim. of *histos*), + ISV *-cyte*] : a phagocytic tissue cell that may be fixed or freely motile, is derived from the reticuloendothelial system, and resembles the monocyte with which it is sometimes identified — **his-tio-cyt-ic** \ˌhis-tē-ə-ˈsit-ik\ *adj*

**his-to-chem-i-cal** \ˌhis-tō-ˈkem-i-kəl\ *adj* : of or relating to histochemistry — **his-to-chem-i-cal-ly** \-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

**his-to-chem-is-try** \-ˈkem-ə-strē\ *n* [ISV] : a science dealing with the chemical makeup of cells and tissues

**his-to-com-pat-i-bil-i-ty** \ˈhis-(ˌ)tō-kəm-ˌpat-ə-ˈbil-ət-ē\ *n* : a state of mutual tolerance that allows some tissues to be grafted effectively to others

**his-to-gen** \ˈhis-tə-jən\ *n* [ISV] : a zone or clearly delimited region of primary tissue in or from which the specific parts of a plant organ are believed to be produced

**his-to-gen-e-sis** \ˌhis-tə-ˈjen-ə-səs\ *n* [NL] : the formation and differentiation of tissues — **his-to-ge-net-ic** \-jə-ˈnet-ik\ *adj* — **his-to-ge-net-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

**his-to-gram** \ˈhis-tə-ˌgram\ *n* [Gk *histos* mast, web + E *-gram*] : a representation of a frequency distribution by means of rectangles whose widths represent class intervals and whose heights represent corresponding frequencies

**his-tol-o-gy** \his-ˈtäl-ə-jē\ *n, pl* **-gies** [F *histologie*, fr. *hist-* + *-logie* -logy] 1 : a branch of anatomy that deals with the minute structure of animal and plant tissues as discernible with the microscope 2 : a treatise on histology 3 : tissue structure or organization — **his-to-log-i-cal** \ˌhis-tə-ˈläj-i-kəl\ *or* **his-to-log-ic** \-ˈläj-ik\ *adj* — **his-to-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **his-tol-o-gist** \his-ˈtäl-ə-jəst\ *n*

**his-tol-y-sis** \his-ˈtäl-ə-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *hist-* + *-lysis*] : the breakdown of bodily tissues — **his-to-lyt-ic** \ˌhis-tə-ˈlit-ik\ *adj*

**his-tone** \ˈhis-ˌtōn\ *n* [ISV] : any of various simple water-soluble proteins that yield a high proportion of basic amino acids on hydrolysis and are found associated with DNA in cell nuclei

**his-to-pa-thol-o-gy** \ˌhis-tō-pə-ˈthäl-ə-jē, -pa-\ *n* [ISV] 1 : a branch of pathology concerned with the tissue changes characteristic of disease 2 : the tissue changes that affect a part or accompany a disease — **his-to-path-o-log-ic** \-ˌpath-ə-ˈläj-ik\ *or* **his-to-path-o-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **his-to-path-o-log-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **his-to-pa-thol-o-gist** \-pə-ˈthäl-ə-jəst, -pa-\ *n*

**his-to-phys-i-ol-o-gy** \-ˌfiz-ē-ˈäl-ə-jē\ *n* 1 : a branch of physiology concerned with the function and activities of tissues 2 : structural and functional tissue organization — **his-to-phys-i-o-log-ic** \-ē-ə-ˈläj-ik\ *or* **his-to-phys-i-o-log-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj*

**his-to-plas-mo-sis** \ˌhis-tə-plaz-ˈmō-səs\ *n* [NL, fr. *Histoplasma*, genus of fungi] : a disease caused by infection with a fungus (*Histoplasma capsulatum*) and marked by benign involvement of lymph nodes of the trachea and bronchi or by severe progressive generalized involvement of the lymph nodes and the reticuloendothelial system

**his-to-ri-an** \his-ˈtōr-ē-ən, -ˈtȯr-, -ˈtär-\ *n* 1 : a student or writer of history; *esp* : one that produces a scholarly synthesis 2 : a writer or compiler of a chronicle

**his-tor-ic** \his-ˈtȯr-ik, -ˈtär-\ *adj* : HISTORICAL; *esp* : famous in history ⟨~ battlefields⟩

**his-tor-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* 1 a : of, relating to, or having the character of history b : based on history c : used in the past and reproduced in historical presentations 2 : famous in history 3 a : SECONDARY 1c b : DIACHRONIC — **his-tor-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv* — **his-tor-i-cal-ness** \-i-kəl-nəs\ *n*

**historical materialism** *n* : the Marxist theory of history and society that holds that ideas and social institutions develop only as the superstructure of a material economic base — compare DIALECTICAL MATERIALISM

**historical present** *n* : the present tense used to relate past events

**historical school** *n* : a school esp. in economics, legal philosophy, or ethnology emphasizing evolutionary developments and historical methods of research, analysis, and interpretation

**his-tor-i-cism** \his-ˈtȯr-ə-ˌsiz-əm, -ˈtär-\ *n* : a theory that emphasizes the importance of history as a standard of value or as a determinant of events — **his-tor-i-cist** \-sist\ *adj or n*

**his-to-ric-i-ty** \ˌhis-tə-ˈris-ət-ē\ *n* : historical actuality : FACT

**his-tor-i-cize** \his-ˈtȯr-ə-ˌsīz, -ˈtär-\ *vb* **-cized; -ciz-ing** *vt* : to make historical ~ *vi* : to use historical material

**his-tor-i-co-** \his-ˈtȯr-i-(ˌ)kō, -ˈtär-\ *comb form* : historical : historical and ⟨*historicophilosophical*⟩ ⟨*historicosocial*⟩

**his-to-ri-og-ra-pher** \his-ˌtōr-ē-ˈäg-rə-fər, -ˌtȯr-\ *n* [MF *historiographeur*, fr. LL *historiographus*, fr. Gk *historiographos*, fr. *historia* + *graphein* to write — more at CARVE] : a usu. official writer of history : HISTORIAN

**his-to-ri-og-ra-phy** \-fē\ *n* 1 a : the writing of history; *esp* : the writing of history based on the critical examination of sources, the selection of particulars from the authentic materials, and the synthesis of particulars into a narrative that will stand the test of critical methods b : the principles, theory, and history of historical writing (a course in ~) 2 : the product of historical writing : a body of historical literature — **his-to-ri-o-graph-ic** \-ē-ə-ˈgraf-ik\ *or* **his-to-ri-o-graph-i-cal** \-i-kəl\ *adj* — **his-to-ri-o-graph-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

**his-to-ry** \ˈhis-t(ə-)rē\ *n, pl* **-ries** [L *historia*, fr. Gk, inquiry, history, fr. *histōr, istōr* knowing, learned; akin to Gk *eidenai* to know — more at WIT] 1 : TALE, STORY 2 a : a chronological record of significant events (as affecting a nation or institution) usu. including an explanation of their causes b : a treatise presenting systematically related natural phenomena c : an account of a sick person's medical background 3 : a branch of knowledge that records and explains past events ⟨medieval ~⟩ 4 a : events that form the subject matter of a history b : past events ⟨that's all ~ now⟩ c : previous treatment, handling, or experience (as of a metal)

*syn* HISTORY, CHRONICLE, ANNALS *shared meaning element* : a written record of events

**his-tri-on-ic** \ˌhis-trē-ˈän-ik\ *adj* [LL *histrionicus*, fr. L *histrion-*, *histrio* actor, alter. of *hister*, fr. Etruscan] 1 : of or relating to actors, acting, or the theater 2 : deliberately affected : THEATRICAL — **his-tri-on-i-cal-ly** \-i-k(ə-)lē\ *adv*

**his-tri-on-ics** \-iks\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* 1 : theatrical performances 2 : deliberate display of emotion for effect

**¹hit** \ˈhit\ *vb* **hit; hit-ting** [ME *hitten*, fr. ON *hitta* to meet with, hit] *vt* 1 a : to reach with or as if with a blow b : to come in contact with ⟨the ball ~ the window⟩ 2 a : to cause to come into contact b : to deliver (as a blow) by action 3 : to affect to the detriment of 4 : to make a request of ⟨~ his friend for 10 dollars⟩ 5 : to discover or meet esp. by chance 6 a : to accord with : SUIT b : REACH, ATTAIN ⟨prices ~ a new high⟩ c *of fish* : to bite at or on d : to reflect accurately ⟨~ the right note⟩ e : to cause a propelled object to reach or strike (as a target) esp. for a score in a game or contest (couldn't seem to ~ the basket⟩ 7 : to indulge in excessively ⟨~ the bottle⟩ ~ *vi* 1 : to strike a blow 2 a : to come into contact with something b : ATTACK c *of a fish* : STRIKE *vi* 11b d : COME, HAPPEN 3 : to succeed in attaining something — often used with *on* or *upon* ⟨~ on a solution⟩ 4 *obs* : to be in agreement : SUIT 5 *of an internal-combustion engine* : to fire the charge in the cylinders *syn* see STRIKE — **hit-ter** *n* — **hit it off** : to get along well — **hit the books** : to study esp. with intensity — **hit the hay** *or* **hit the sack** : to go to bed — **hit the high points** *or* **hit the high spots** : to touch on or at the most important or salient points or places — **hit the jackpot** : to be or become notably and unexpectedly successful — **hit the nail on the head** : to be exactly right — **hit the road** : LEAVE; *also* : to set out — **hit the roof** *or* **hit the ceiling** : to give vent to a burst of anger or angry protest — **hit the spot** : to give complete or special satisfaction — used esp. of food or drink

**²hit** *n* 1 a : a blow striking an object aimed at b : COLLISION 2 a : a stroke of luck b : something that is conspicuously successful ⟨the show was a big ~⟩ 3 : a telling remark 4 : BASE HIT — **hit-less** \ˈhit-ləs\ *adj*

**hit-and-miss** \ˌhit-ən-ˈmis\ *adj* : sometimes successful and sometimes not : RANDOM

**¹hit-and-run** \-ˈrən\ *adj* 1 : being or relating to a baseball play in which a base runner starts for the next base as the pitcher starts to pitch and the batter attempts to hit the ball 2 : being or involving a motor-vehicle driver who does not stop after being involved in an accident 3 : involving or intended for quick specific action or results

**²hit-and-run** *vi* : to execute a hit-and-run play in baseball

**¹hitch** \ˈhich\ *vb* [ME *hytchen*] *vt* 1 : to move by jerks 2 a : to catch or fasten by or as if by a hook or knot ⟨~ed his horse to the top rail of the fence⟩ b (1) : to connect (a vehicle or implement) with a source of motive power ⟨~ a rake to a tractor⟩ (2) : to attach (a source of motive power) to a vehicle or instrument ⟨~ the horses to the wagon⟩ c : to join in marriage 3 : HITCHHIKE ~ *vi* 1 : to move with halts and jerks : HOBBLE 2 a : to become entangled, made fast, or linked b : to become joined in marriage 3 : HITCHHIKE — **hitch-er** *n*

**²hitch** *n* 1 : a sudden movement or pull : JERK ⟨gave his trousers a ~⟩ 2 : LIMP 3 : a sudden halt : STOPPAGE 4 : the act or fact of catching hold 5 : a connection between a vehicle or implement and a detachable source of power (as a tractor or horse) 6 : a period usu. of military service 7 : any of various knots used to form a temporary noose in a line or to secure a line temporarily to an object 8 : LIFT 5b 9 : CATCH 7

**hitch-hike** \ˈhich-ˌhīk\ *vi* : to travel by securing free rides from passing vehicles ~ *vt* : to solicit and obtain (a free ride) esp. in a passing vehicle — **hitch-hik-er** *n*

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**hitch up** *vi* : to harness and secure a draft animal or team to a vehicle (as a wagon) ⟨*we hitched up* and were on our way before sunrise⟩

**¹hith-er** \'hith-ər\ *adv* [ME *hider, hither*, fr. OE *hider*; akin to Goth *hidre* hither, L *citra* on this side — more at HE] : to this place

**²hither** *adj* : being on the near or adjacent side ⟨the ~ side of the hill⟩

**hith-er-most** \-,mōst\ *adj* : nearest on this side

**hith-er-to** \-,tü, ,hith-ər-'tü\ *adv* : up to this time

**hith-er-ward** \'hith-ə(r)-wərd\ *adv* : HITHER

**Hit-ler-ian** \hit-'ir-ē-ən\ *adj* : of, relating to, or characteristic of Adolf Hitler or his regime in Germany

**Hit-ler-ism** \'hit-lə-,riz-əm\ *n* 1 : the nationalistic and totalitarian principles and policies associated with Hitler 2 : the Hitlerian movement — **Hit-ler-ite** \-,rīt\ *n or adj*

**hit off** *vt* : to characterize precisely and usu. satirically ~ *vi* : HARMONIZE, AGREE

**hit-or-miss** \,hit-ər-'mis\ *adj* : marked by a lack of care, foresight, system, or plan

**hit or miss** *adv* : in a hit-or-miss manner : HAPHAZARDLY

**hit out** *vi* : to aim angry and often random blows ⟨*hitting out* at injustice and prejudice⟩

**hit parade** *n* : a group or listing of the most popular items of a particular kind (as popular songs)

**Hitt** *abbr* Hittite

**Hit-tite** \'hi-,īt\ *n* [Heb *Hitti*, fr. Hitt *ḥeṯ*] 1 : a member of a conquering people in Asia Minor and Syria with an empire in the 2d millennium B.C. 2 : the Indo-European language of the Hittites — see INDO-EUROPEAN LANGUAGES table — **Hittite** *adj*

**¹hive** \'hīv\ *n* [ME, fr. OE *hȳf*; akin to Gk *kypellon* cup, OE *hōh* high — more at HIGH] 1 : a container for housing honeybees 2 : a colony of bees 3 : a place swarming with busy occupants — **hive-less** \-ləs\ *adj*

**²hive** *vb* **hived; hiv-ing** *vt* 1 : to collect into a hive 2 : to store up in or as if in a hive ~ *vi* 1 *of bees* : to enter and take possession of a hive 2 : to reside in close association

**³hive** *n* [back-formation fr. *hives*] : an urticarial wheal

**hive off** *vt* : to separate from a group ⟨*hived off* the youngest campers into another room⟩

**hives** \'hīvz\ *n pl but sing or pl in constr* [origin unknown] : URTICARIA

**hl** *abbr* hectoliter

**HL** *abbr* House of Lords

**hld** *abbr* hold

**HLF** *abbr* Heart and Lung Foundation

**hlqn** *abbr* harlequin

**HLS** *abbr* 1 [L *hoc loco situs*] laid in this place 2 holograph letter signed

**hlt** *abbr* halt

**hm** *abbr* hectometer

**HM** *abbr* Her Majesty; Her Majesty's; His Majesty; His Majesty's

**HMAS** *abbr* Her Majesty's Australian Ship; His Majesty's Australian Ship

**HMBS** *abbr* Her Majesty's British Ship; His Majesty's British Ship

**HMC** *abbr* 1 heroin, morphine, and cocaine 2 Her Majesty's Customs; His Majesty's Customs

**HMCS** *abbr* Her Majesty's Canadian Ship; His Majesty's Canadian Ship

**HMF** *abbr* Her Majesty's Forces; His Majesty's Forces

**HMO** *abbr* heart minute output

**HMS** *abbr* Her Majesty's Ship; His Majesty's Ship

**HN** *abbr* head nurse

**HNS** *abbr* Holy Name Society

**hny** *abbr* honey

**ho** \'hō\ *interj* [ME] — used esp. to attract attention to something specified ⟨land ~⟩

**Ho** *symbol* holmium

**hoa-gie** *also* **hoe-gy** \'hō-gē\ *n, pl* **hoagies** [origin unknown] : SUBMARINE 2

**¹hoar** \'hō(ə)r, 'hȯ(ə)r\ *adj* [ME *hor*, fr. OE *hār*; akin to OHG *hār* hoary] : HOARY

**²hoar** *n* [ME *hor* hoariness, fr. *hor*, adj.] : FROST 1c

**¹hoard** \'hō(ə)rd, 'hȯ(ə)rd\ *n* [ME *hord*, fr. OE; akin to Gk *kynthos* vulva, OE *hȳdan* to hide] : a hidden supply or fund stored up

**²hoard** *vt* 1 : to lay up a hoard of 2 : to keep (as one's thoughts) to oneself ⟨the people outside disperse their affections, you ~ yours —Joseph Conrad⟩ ~ *vi* : to lay up a hoard — **hoard-er** *n*

**³hoard** *n* : HOARDING 1

**hoard-ing** \'hōrd-iŋ, 'hȯrd-\ *n* [*hoard, hoard* (boarding)] 1 : a temporary board fence put about a building being erected or repaired — called also *hoard* 2 *Brit* : BILLBOARD

**hoar-frost** \'hō(ə)r-,frȯst, 'hō(ə)r-\ *n* : FROST 1c

**hoarse** \'hō(ə)rs, 'hō(ə)rs\ *adj* **hoars-er; hoars-est** [ME *hos, hors*, fr. OE *hās*; akin to OE *hāt* hot — more at HOT] 1 : rough or harsh in sound : GRATING ⟨~ voice⟩ 2 : having a hoarse voice ⟨shouted himself ~⟩ — **hoarse-ly** *adv* — **hoarse-ness** *n*

**hoars-en** \'hōrs-ᵊn, 'hȯrs-\ *vb* **hoars-ened; hoars-en-ing** \'hōrs-niŋ, -ᵊn-iŋ, 'hȯrs-\ *vt* : to make hoarse ~ *vi* : to become hoarse

**hoary** \'hō(ə)r-ē, 'hō(ə)r-\ *adj* **hoar-i-er; -est** 1 *a* : gray or white with age *b* : having grayish or whitish usu. pubescent leaves 2 : impressively or venerably old : ANCIENT — **hoar-i-ness** *n*

**hoa-zin** \wä(ᵊ)-'zēn\ *n* [AmerSp, fr. Nahuatl *uatzin*] : a crested So. American bird (*Opisthocomus cristatus* of the order Galliformes) smaller than a pheasant with olive-colored plumage marked with white above and with claws on the first and second fingers of the wing

**¹hoax** \'hōks\ *vt* [prob. contr. of *hocus*] : to trick into believing or accepting as genuine something false and often preposterous *syn* see DUPE — **hoax-er** *n*

**²hoax** *n* 1 : an act intended to trick or dupe : IMPOSTURE 2 : something accepted or established by fraud or fabrication

**¹hob** \'häb\ *n* [ME hobbe, fr. *Hobbe*, nickname for Robert] 1 *dial Eng* : HOBGOBLIN, ELF 2 : MISCHIEF, TROUBLE ⟨raise ~⟩

**²hob** *n* [origin unknown] 1 : a projection at the back or side of a fireplace on which something may be kept warm 2 : a cutting tool used for cutting the teeth of worm wheels or gear wheels

**³hob** *vt* **hobbed; hob-bing** 1 : to furnish with hobnails 2 : to cut with a hob

**Hobbes-ian** \'häb-zē-ən\ *adj* : of or relating to Hobbes or Hobbism

**Hob-bism** \'häb-,iz-əm\ *n* : the philosophical system of Hobbes; *esp* : the Hobbesian theory that absolutism in government is necessary to prevent the war of each against all to which natural selfishness inevitably leads mankind — **Hob-bist** \'häb-əst\ *n or adj*

**¹hob-ble** \'häb-əl\ *vb* **hob-bled; hob-bling** \-(ə-)liŋ\ [ME *hobelen*; akin to MD *hobbelen* to turn, roll] *vi* : to move along unsteadily or with difficulty; *esp* : to limp along ~ *vt* 1 : to cause to limp : make lame : CRIPPLE 2 [prob. alter. of *hopple* (to hobble)] : to fasten together the legs of (as a horse) to prevent straying 3 : to place under handicap : HAMPER, IMPEDE — **hob-bler** \-(ə-)lər\ *n*

**²hobble** *n* 1 : a hobbling movement 2 *archaic* : an awkward situation 3 : something used to hobble an animal

**hob-ble-de-hoy** \'häb-əl-di-,hȯi\ *n* [origin unknown] : an awkward gawky youth

**hobble skirt** *n* : a skirt constricted at the bottom

**¹hob-by** \'häb-ē\ *n, pl* **hobbies** [short for *hobbyhorse*] : a pursuit outside one's regular occupation engaged in for relaxation — **hob-by-ist** \-ə-əst\ *n*

**²hobby** *n, pl* **hobbies** [ME *hoby*, fr. MF *hobé*] : a small Old World falcon (*Falco subbuteo*) formerly trained and flown at small birds (as larks)

**hob-by-horse** \'häb-ē-,hȯ(ə)rs\ *n* [*hobby* (small light horse)] 1 *a* : a figure of a horse fastened about the waist in the morris dance *b* : a dancer wearing this figure 2 *obs* : BUFFOON 3 *a* : a stick having an imitation horse's head at one end that a child pretends to ride *b* : ROCKING HORSE *c* : a toy horse suspended by springs from a frame 4 *a* : a topic to which one constantly reverts *b* : ¹HOBBY

**hob-gob-lin** \'häb-,gäb-lən\ *n* 1 : a mischievous goblin 2 : BOGEY 2, BUGABOO

**hob-nail** \-,nāl\ *n* [¹*hob*] : a short large-headed nail for studding shoe soles — **hob-nailed** \-,nāld\ *adj*

**hob-nob** \-,näb\ *vi* **hob-nobbed; hob-nob-bing** [fr. the obs. phrase *drink hobnob* (to drink alternately to one another)] 1 *archaic* : to drink sociably 2 : to associate familiarly — **hob-nob-ber** *n*

**¹ho-bo** \'hō-(,)bō\ *n, pl* **hoboes** *also* **hobos** [perh. alter. of *ho, boy*] 1 : a migratory worker 2 : a homeless and usu. penniless vagrant

**²hobo** *vi* : to live or travel in the manner of a hobo

**Hobson's choice** \,häb-sənz-\ *n* [Thomas *Hobson* †1631 E liveryman, who required every customer to take the horse nearest the door] : an apparently free choice when there is no real alternative

**¹hock** \'häk\ *n* [ME *hock, hough*, fr. OE *hōh* heel; akin to ON *hāsin* hock, Skt *kaṅkāla* skeleton] 1 : the tarsal joint or region in the hind limb of a digitigrade quadruped (as the horse) corresponding to the ankle of man but elevated and bending backward — see HORSE illustration 2 : a joint of a fowl's leg that corresponds to the hock of a quadruped

**²hock** *n, often cap* [modif. of G *hochheimer*, fr. *Hochheim*, Germany] *chiefly Brit* : RHINE WINE

**³hock** *n* [D *hok* pen, prison] 1 *a* : ¹PAWN 2 (got his watch out of ~) *b* : DEBT 2 (in ~ to the bank) 2 : PRISON

**⁴hock** *vt* : PAWN — **hock-er** *n*

**hock-ey** \'häk-ē\ *n* [perh. fr. MF *hoquet* shepherd's crook, dim. of *hoc* hook, of Gmc origin; akin to OE *hōc* hook] 1 : FIELD HOCKEY 2 : ICE HOCKEY

**hock-shop** \'häk-,shäp\ *n* : PAWNSHOP

**ho-cus** \'hō-kəs\ *vt* **ho-cused** *or* **ho-cussed; ho-cus-ing** *or* **ho-cus-sing** [obs. *hocus*, n., short for *hocus-pocus*] 1 : to perpetrate a trick or hoax on : DECEIVE 2 : to befuddle often with drugged liquor; *also* : DOPE, DRUG ⟨*hocussed* the favorite just before the race⟩

**¹ho-cus-po-cus** \,hō-kəs-'spō-kəs\ *n* [prob. fr. *hocus pocus*, imitation Latin phrase used by jugglers] 1 : SLEIGHT OF HAND 2 : nonsense or sham used to cloak deception

**²hocus-pocus** *vt* **ho-cus-po-cused** *or* **ho-cus-po-cussed; ho-cus-po-cus-sing** *or* **ho-cus-po-cus-ing** : to play tricks on

**hod** \'häd\ *n* [prob. fr. MD *hodde*; akin to MHG *hotte* cradle, ME *schuderen* to shudder] 1 : a tray or trough that has a pole handle and that is borne on the shoulder for carrying loads (as of mortar or brick) 2 : a coal scuttle

**ho-dad** \'hō-,dad\ *also* **ho-dad-dy** \-,dad-ē\ *n* [perh. alter. of *hodag* (an ugly mythical animal)] : a nonsurfer who frequents surfing beaches and pretends to be a surfer

**hod carrier** *n* : a laborer employed in carrying supplies to bricklayers, stonemasons, cement finishers, or plasterers on the job

**hodge-podge** \'häj-,päj\ *n* [alter. of *hotchpotch*] : a heterogeneous mixture : JUMBLE

**Hodg-kin's disease** \'häj-kənz-\ *n* [Thomas *Hodgkin* †1866 E physician] : a neoplastic disease that is characterized by progressive enlargement of lymph glands, spleen, and liver and by progressive anemia

**ho-do-scope** \'hād-ə-,skōp, 'hōd-\ *n* [Gk *hodos* road, path + E *-scope* — more at CEDE] : an instrument for tracing the paths of ionizing particles by means of ion counters in close array

**¹hoe** \'hō\ *n* [ME *howe*, fr. MF *houe*, of Gmc origin; akin to OHG *houwe* mattock, *houwan* to hew — more at HEW] : any of various implements for tilling, mixing, or raking; *esp* : an implement with a thin flat blade on a long handle used esp. for cultivating, weeding, or loosening the earth around plants

Portugal (1590). Started (1593) on voyage around world; rounded Cape Horn; sailed up west coast of South America; plundered Valparaiso; was defeated and captured in San Mateo Bay, Peru (June, 1594). Sent to Spain as prisoner (1597); ransomed (1602). Vice-admiral of Devon (1604); vice-admiral on unsuccessful expedition against Algerian pirates (1620–21).

**Hawks** (hôks), **Francis Lister.** 1798–1866. American Protestant Episcopal clergyman and writer; pastorates in New York City (1831–43; 1849–62). Wrote widely on church and secular history.

**Hawks, Frank Monroe.** 1897–1938. American aviator; in U.S. air service (1917–19); established transcontinental record of 12 hrs., 25 mins., 3 secs., west to east (Aug. 13, 1930), and east to west record of 14 hrs., 50 mins., 43 secs. (Aug. 6, 1930), and nonstop transcontinental record of 13 hrs., 27 mins., 15 secs. (June 2, 1933).

**Hawksbee, Francis.** See HAUKSBEE.

**Hawk'shaw** (hôk'shô), Sir **John.** 1811–1891. English civil engineer. Among his works are bridges over the Thames, the Severn tunnel, and the East London Railway.

**Hawks'moor** (hôks'mo͝or), **Nicholas.** 1661–1736. English architect. Designed and erected library and south quadrangle of Queen's College, Oxford, and section of north quadrangle of All Souls' College.

**Hawk'wood** (hôk'wo͝od), Sir **John de.** d. 1394. English soldier of fortune; organized detachment known as the White Company; commander in chief for Florence; defeated Milan (1390–92); died in Florence.

**Hawkyns.** See also HAWKINS.

**Haw'ley** (hô'lĭ), **Gideon.** 1727–1807. American clergyman, b. Stratfield, Conn. Missionary to the Indians, with mission at Mashpee, Mass. (1758–1807).

**Hawley, Joseph.** 1723–1788. American political leader; active in colonial cause (from 1766); associate of Otis, Samuel Adams, and John Adams; urged declaration of independence and unified colonial administration.

**Hawley, Joseph Roswell.** 1826–1905. American legislator; editor, Hartford (Conn.) *Evening Press* (1857). Served through Civil War; brigadier general (1864); brevetted major general (1865). Governor of Connecticut (1866). Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1872–73; 1879–81), and U.S. Senate (1881–1905).

**Hawley, Willis Chatman.** 1864–1941. American lawyer, teacher, and legislator, b. near Monroe, Ore. Member, U.S. House of Representatives (1907–33); chairman of joint committee of Senate and House on Internal Revenue taxation; coponsor of the Smoot-Hawley Tariff Act (1930).

**Ha'worth** (hô'ẽrth; hô'wo͝orth, -wẽrth; hou'ẽrth), **Adrian Hardy.** 1767–1833. English botanist and entomologist.

**Haworth** (*pron. uncertain*), **Joseph.** 1855?–1903. American actor; chief roles, Hamlet, Macbeth, Malvolio, Richelieu, Cassius, John Storm in Hall Caine's *The Christian*, Prince Dimitri in *Resurrection*.

**Ha'worth** (hä'rth), Sir **Walter Norman.** 1883–1950. English chemist, b. in Lancashire. Prof., U. of Birmingham (from 1925). Engaged in research on carbohydrates and vitamin C; shared with Paul Karrer (*q.v.*) the 1937 Nobel prize for chemistry.

**Haw'thorne** (hô'thôrn), **Charles Webster.** 1872–1930. American painter, b. Lodi, Ill.; pupil of William M. Chase. Studio, Provincetown, Mass. (from c. 1902). Examples of his work: *The Trousseau*, now in Metropolitan Museum of Art, New York City; *The Mother*, in Boston Museum of Fine Arts; *Fisherman's Daughter*, in Corcoran Art Gallery, Washington, D.C.

**Hawthorne, Julian.** 1846–1934. Son of Nathaniel Hawthorne. American novelist and miscellaneous writer, b. Boston. Civil engineer by profession. Among his novels are *Idolatry* (1874), *Garth* (1877), *Sebastian Strome* (1880), *Noble Blood* (1884), *A Fool of Nature* (1899); other works include *Nathaniel Hawthorne and His Wife* (1885), *Hawthorne and his Circle* (1903).

**Hawthorne, Nathaniel.** 1804–1864. American novelist, b. Salem, Mass. Grad. Bowdoin (1825). Lived at Salem, devoting himself to writing (1825–37). Published stories in *Token* and *New England Magazine* (1828–42). Literary success established by *Twice-Told Tales* (1st series, 1837; 2d series, 1842), *Mosses from an Old Manse* (1846), *The Scarlet Letter* (1850), *The House of the Seven Gables* (1851), *The Snow-Image and Other Twice-Told Tales* (1851), *The Blithedale Romance* (1852), *A Wonder-Book for Girls and Boys* (1852), *Tanglewood Tales for Girls and Boys* (1853). Worked in Boston customhouse (1839–41); lived at Brook Farm for a year; resident of Concord (1842–45); neighbor of Bronson Alcott, Ellery Channing, Ralph Waldo Emerson, Henry David Thoreau; served as surveyor of the port, Salem (1845–49). U.S. consul, Liverpool, England (1853–58). Resident in Italy (1858–59) and in London (1859–60); returned to Concord, Mass. (1860). Latest works, *The Marble Faun* (1860), *Our Old Home* (1863). Elected to American Hall of Fame (1900). See Julian HAWTHORNE.

**Hawthorne, Rose.** See Mother ALPHONSA.

**Haw'trey** (hô'trĭ), Sir **Charles Henry.** 1858–1923. English actor; first success in *The Private Secretary* (1884), a play which he adapted from a German farce; best known as interpreter of comedy roles. Also known as theater manager (at the Globe, to 1887, and the Comedy, 1887–93, 1896–98) and producer.

**Hax'o'** (ăk'sō'), **Nicolas François.** 1749–1794. French general commanding volunteers in defense of Mainz (1791). His nephew **François Nicolas Benoît** (1774–1838) was a military engineer of the Revolutionary and Napoleonic period; inspector general of fortifications under the Restoration; directed siege of the citadel of Antwerp (1832) in the Belgian Revolution.

**Haxt'hau'sen** (häkst'hou'zĕn), Baron **August von.** 1792–1866. German economist; made special studies of land laws and Prussian and Russian administration.

**Hay** (hā), **George.** 1729–1811. Scottish Roman Catholic prelate; sent from Rome on Scottish mission (1759); consecrated bishop of Daulis *in partibus* (1769); vicar-apostolic of lowland district (1778). His furniture and library burned in protestant riots at Edinburgh (1779). Founded seminary of Aquhorties, and retired there (1802).

**Hay,** Ian. Pseudonym of John Hay BEITH.

**Hay, James.** 1st Baron **Hay.** 1st Earl of **Car·lisle'** (kär·līl'; kär'līl). 1st Viscount of **Don'cas·ter** (dŏng'kăs·tẽr). d. 1636. Scottish courtier; accompanied King James I to England (1603); executed diplomatic missions to France, Germany, and Spain (1619–20), to Italy (1628); patentee and councilor of New England plantation; succeeded by his son by his first wife, at whose death (1660) peerage became extinct. His second wife, **Lucy Hay,** Countess of **Carlisle** (1599–1660), 2d daughter of Henry Percy, 9th Earl of Northumberland, was celebrated for her wit and beauty, and commemorated in verse by Carew, Herrick, Suckling, Waller, D'Avenant; befriended Strafford; devoted herself to Pym; disclosed king's intended arrest of the five members of the House of Commons (Jan. 4, 1642); attached herself to Presbyterian party; in second Civil War was zealous in royal cause; betrayed secrets of both sides; imprisoned in Tower (1649–50).

**Hay, John.** 2d Earl and 1st Marquis of **Tweed'dale'**



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of no military importance but one which aroused much criticism in the North.

**Ball·ston Spa** \ˌbȯl-stən-ˈspä, -ˈspȯ\. Village, ⊛ of Saratoga co., E New York, ab. 6 m. SW of Saratoga Springs; pop. (1970c) 4968; resort; mineral springs; founded c. 1787.

**Ball·win** \ˈbȯl-wən\. City, St. Louis co., Missouri, W of St. Louis; pop. (1970c) 10,656.

**Bal·ly** \ˈbäl-ē\. Town, West Bengal, India, on Hooghly river across from Calcutta; pop. (1961c) 130,896.

**Bal·ly·me·na** \ˌbal-ē-ˈmē-nə\. Municipal borough, co. Antrim, NE Northern Ireland; pop. (1971p) 16,485; linen goods, tobacco.

**Bal·ly·na·hinch** \ˌbal-ə-nə-ˈhinch\. Town, co. Down, SE Northern Ireland, 14 m. S of Belfast; battle 1798 in which United Irishmen were defeated by the yeomanry.

**Bal·main** \bal-ˈmān\. City, E New South Wales, SE Australia, industrial suburb W of Sydney on Parramatta river; chemical works, shipyards.

**Bal·maz·új·vá·ros** \ˈbȯl-ˌmȯz-ˌüj-ˈvä-ˌrȯsh\. Commune, E cen. Hungary, W of Debrecen; pop. (1970p) 17,423.

**Bal·mor·al** \bal-ˈmȯr-əl, -ˈmär-\. Castle in SW Aberdeen co., Scotland, on the Dee river E of Braemar; Scottish residence of British sovereigns; purchased 1852 by Prince Albert who bequeathed it to Queen Victoria.

**Balqash.** See BALKHASH.

**Bal·quhid·der** \bal-ˈhwid-ər\. Village and parish, S Perth co., Scotland, ab. 28 m. NW of Stirling; district won by Macgregor clan 1558; in the churchyard is grave of Rob Roy who died here 1734.

**Bal·sam Lake** \ˌbȯl-səm-\. Village, ⊛ of Polk co., NW Wisconsin; pop. (1970c) 648.

**Balsar.** See BULSAR.

**Bal·sas, Río de las** \ˈrē-(ˌ)ō-ˌdā-läs-ˈbȯl-səs, -ˈbäl-\ *also* **Mex·ca·la** \mās-ˈkäl-ə\. River, cen. Mexico; 426 m. long; rises in Tlaxcala state, flows S and then W through Guerrero into Petacalco Bay; its lower course forms boundary bet. Michoacán and Guerrero.

**Bal·ta** \ˈbäl-tə, ˈbȯl-\. Town, Odessa Oblast, Ukrainian S.S.R., U.S.S.R., on a tributary of the Bug river ab. 112 m. NNW of Odessa; pop. (1967e) 20,000; center of an agricultural region raising especially grain and cattle; a Turkish town, formerly in Podolia; became Russian by treaty 1792; capital of Moldavian A.S.S.R. 1924–29; in World War II held by Germans 1941–44.

**Bălţi.** See BELTSY.

**Baltic Port.** See PALDISKI.

**Bal·tic Provinces** \ˈbȯl-tik-\. The former Russian governments of Estonia, Livonia, and Kurland, which in 1918 were formed into the independent republics of Estonia and Latvia. See BALTIC STATES.

**Baltic Sea** *or Ger.* **Ost·see** \ˈȯst-ˌzā\ *or Russ.* **Bal·ti·sko·ye Mo·re** \bȯlt-ˌyē-skə-yə-ˈmȯr-yə\ *or anc.* **Ma·re Sue·vi·cum** \ˌmā-rē-ˈswē-vi-kəm, ˌmär-(ˌ)ä-\. Sea in N Europe, an arm of the Atlantic Ocean connecting with the North Sea through the Skaggerak, Kattegat, and Øresund, and extending roughly NE to SW bet. 54° and 66°N lat. and 9° and 30°E long.; 1056 m. long; 163,050 sq. m.; max. depth 1539 ft.; enclosed by Denmark, Sweden, Finland, U.S.S.R., (Estonian, Latvian, and Lithuanian S.S.Rs.), Poland, East Germany, and West Germany. Has two large arms: Gulf of Bothnia, its N extension bet. Sweden and Finland, and Gulf of Finland bet. Finland and Estonian S.S.R.

**Baltic States.** The former republics of Estonia, Latvia, and Lithuania on the E shore of the Baltic Sea, which were established as independent states in 1917 out of the Baltic Provinces (*q.v.*) of Russia and the government of Kovno and part of Wilno (later Lithuania); aided by German and Allied forces in forcing out Bolshevist invasion 1919; incorporated in the U.S.S.R. Aug. 3, 1940; overrun by German forces 1941; recovered by Soviet troops in summer and fall of 1944. Name was sometimes applied to include Finland and Poland as well.

**Bal·tim** \bal-ˈtēm\. Town, Egypt, near coast in Nile delta midway bet. Rosetta and Damietta mouths and at E end of Lake Burullus; pop. (1966p) 16,100.

**Bal·ti·more** \ˈbȯl-tə-ˌmō(ə)r, -ˌmȯ(ə)r, -mər\. 1 County in Maryland. See table at MARYLAND.

2 City, Maryland, on Patapsco river at upper end of Chesapeake Bay ab. 40 m. NE of Washington; pop. (1970c) 905,759; geographically in S Baltimore co. but administratively independent (see table at MARYLAND); important seaport; manufactures aerospace equipment, electrical insulators, chemicals, steel, electronic equipment; copper and sugar refining; St. Mary's Seminary and Univ. (1791), Coll. of Notre Dame of Maryland (1848), Loyola Coll. (1852), Peabody Conservatory of Music (1857), Mount Saint Agnes Coll. (1867), Morgan State Coll. (1867), Johns Hopkins Univ. (1876), Coppin State Coll. (1900), Univ. of Baltimore (1925), Baltimore Hebrew Coll. (1919), Easter Coll. (1928), Community Coll. of Baltimore (1947); Mount Providence Junior Coll. (1952), Trinitarian Coll. (1956).

*History:* Purchased by Maryland legislature 1729 and made a shipbuilding and export center; during American Revolution, meeting place for American Congress during the British occupation of Philadelphia; incorporated as city 1797; bombardment of its Fort McHenry by British Sept. 12–13, 1814 inspired Francis Scott Key to write the *Star Spangled Banner;* in 1827 local merchants organized Baltimore and Ohio R.R. to retain share in trans-Allegheny trade which the Erie Canal threatened to draw entirely to New York; during Civil War, sympathy with the South occasioned riots when Union troops marched through Apr. 19, 1861; suffered from a destructive fire Feb. 7, 1904.

**Bal·tisk** \bəl-ˈtēsk\ *or Ger.* **Pil·lau** \ˈpil-ˌau̇\. Town, on sandspit at entrance of the Vislinski Zaliv, Russian S.F.S.R., U.S.S.R., formerly in East Prussia, Germany; pop. (1967e) 17,000; shipbuilding, fishing. Site of landing of Gustavus Adolphus 1626. Assigned to U.S.S.R. at Potsdam Conference 1945.

**Baltiski.** See PALDISKI.

**Baltiskoye More.** See BALTIC SEA.

**Bal·ti·stan** \ˌbȯl-tə-ˈstan, ˌbəl-\ *or* **Little Ti·bet** \-tə-ˈbet\. Part of Ladakh frontier district in Pakistani-controlled sector of Jammu and Kashmir state, bet. 34° and 36°N lat. and 75° and 77°E long.; contains some of highest peaks of W Himalayas; inhabited by Baltis, a non-Mongol Muslim people.

**Bal·to·ro** \bȯl-ˈtō(ə)r-ō, bäl-, -ˈtȯ(ə)r-\. Glacier, Karakoram Range, in region administered by Pakistan; 35 m. long, ab. 2 m. wide near its terminus.

**Ba·lū·che·stān va Sīstān** \bə-ˌlü-chi-ˈstän-ˌvä-si-ˈstän\. Province of SE Iran. See table at IRAN.

**Ba·lu·chi·stan** *also* **Be·luch·i·stan** \bə-ˌlü-chi-ˈstan, -ˈstän\. 1 Region, W Asia, encompassing territory lying in E Iran and SW Pakistan. Iranian sector (formerly called **Persian Baluchistan**) part of Kermān prov. until it united with Sistān (1959) forming Balūchestān va Sistān prov. For Pakistani sector, see 2 below.

2 Province, SW Pakistan, bounded on N by Afghanistan, on E by provs. of North-West Frontier, Punjab, and Sind, on S by the Arabian Sea, and on E by Iran; 133,107 sq. m.; pop. (1969e) 1,483,999; ✱ Quetta; mountainous, esp. in NE; Sulaiman Range on NE border, Kirthar Range on SE; ranges of 5000 ft. in cen. part; Hamuni-Mashkel marsh and desert in NW; much of land is barren with irregular and scant water supply, but with some fertile valleys. *Rivers:* Mashkel, Dasht, Hingol, Hab. *Chief cities:* Quetta, Kalat.

*History:* In ancient times, part of Gedrosia; traversed by Alexander the Great 325 B.C.; part of Bactrian kingdom



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**ABBREVIATIONS OF PERIODICALS INDEXED**

Motor B & S–Motor Boating & Sailing
Motor T–Motor Trend
*Ms–Ms.

New Yorker–New Yorker
*Newsweek–Newsweek

Oceans–Oceans
Opera News–Opera News

*Parents Mag–Parents' Magazine
People–People Weekly
Peter Phot Mag–Petersen's Photographic Magazine

Radio-Electr–Radio-Electronics
*Read Digest–Reader's Digest
*Redbook–Redbook incorporating American Home

Sat R–Saturday Review
*Sci Am–Scientific American
Sci Digest–Science Digest

Todays Educ–Today's Education
*Trav/Holiday–Travel incorporating Holiday

UN Chron–UN Chronicle
UNESCO Courier–UNESCO Courier
U.S. Cath–U.S. Catholic
*U.S. News–U.S. News & World Report

Vital Speeches–Vital Speeches of the Day
Vogue–Vogue

Wash M–Washington Monthly
Weatherwise–Weatherwise
WomenSports–WomenSports

**ABBREVIATIONS**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| * | following name entry, a printer's device | Ltd | Limited |
| + | continued on later pages of same issue | m | monthly |
| Abp | Archbishop | Mr | March |
| abr | abridged | My | May |
| Ag | August | N | November |
| Bart | Baronet | no | number |
| bibl | bibliography | O | October |
| Co | Company | por | portrait |
| comp | compiled, compiler | pseud | pseudonym |
| D | December | q | quarterly |
| Dept | Department | rev | revised |
| ed | edited, edition, editor | S | September |
| F | February | tr | translated, translation, translator |
| Hon | Honorable | v | volume |
| il | illustrated, illustration, illustrator | w | weekly |
| Ja | January | Wint | Winter |
| Je | June | yr | year |
| Jl | July | | |
| Jr | Junior | | |
| jt auth | joint author | | |

**For those unfamiliar with form of reference used in the entries, the following explanation is given.**

Sample entry: DIET
Are we overdoing the diet thing? S. D. Lewis. il Ebony 33:42-4+ F '78

An illustrated article on the subject DIET entitled "Are we overdoing the diet thing?" by S. D. Lewis, will be found in volume 33 of Ebony, pages 42-4 (continued on later pages of the same issue) the February 1978 number

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